
THE LAST
WILL and TESTAMENT
OF

The late Renowned Cardinal
MAZARINI
Deceased *February. 27* 1660.

Together with some Historical
REMARQUES
OF HIS
L I F E.

*London, Printed by Peter Lillicrap for
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Licensed

October 20. 1663.

ROGER L'ESTRANGE.



TO THE
Right Honorable,
THOMAS
LORD
Wentworth

One of his Majesties most
Honorable Privy Council

May it please your Lordship,

I humbly crave your leave, to
inscribe your noble name to
this Translation of the Late
Cardinal

The Epistle Dedicatory.

Cardinal *Mazarini's* Will and Testament with some Remarques of his life; from just though different respects.

The first is your Lordships knowledge and particular acquaintance with that great and eminent personage, while you follow'd our Soverain's Fortune in that Court in the same quality of his privy Counsellour, which afforded your Lordship in your prudent and serious converse with him an experience of his abilities; improved to great advantage in your many Loyal and Noble services to this Crown.

To do the Cardinal so much right therefore, I have presumed

The Epistle Dedicatory.

ed to put this last MEMORIAL, of him into you Honorable hands, as the fittest and equallest *Repository* of his Illustrious Name, which shall now pass without *profanation* to the world, when sacrated by YOURS.

The other respect is to signifie and declare to the world the due sentiments the Nation hath of your Lordships Conspicuous worth, together with the particular acknowledgements and obligations which I am bound to render for some Favours abroad, which your Lordships singular Noblenesse was pleased to vouchsafe me.

And consulting herein also to
my

The Epistle Dedicatory.

my self this further favour from
your Goodness, as to *shelter* my
meanness under your Lordships
patronage, which is sufficient to
vindicate the Cardinal, and to
protect,

My Lord

Your most obedient and

Devoted Servant,

J. H.



Advertisement to the Reader.

THe French Original of this
Last Will of the Cardinal,
being Printed at Colen, in Ger-
many, was so full of faults, lit-
terall and others, that the sence
in some few places could hardly
be made out, which will make it
in some such places seem imper-
fect, but the careful Reader will
soon supply such seeming defici-
ency as I have not adventured
on in the translation: therein
he is likewise desired to under-
stand

Advertisement

stand by the word Substitution
which is a French Term, a Reversion or Reversion of
Remainder, in perpetuum.

Other Errors and mistakes in
Printing the Reader is desired
candidly to correct and excuse.

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THE



The Last will and

TESTAMENT OF CARDINAL

MAZARINE:

TO Day being the third of
March one thousand six
hundred and sixty one,
about nine of the Clock
in the morning; at the command-
ment of the most Illustrious and
most Eminent my Lord Cardinal
Julius Mazarine Duke of Ni-
vernois and *Orleans* being
at present at the Castle of *Vin-*
cennes; the Notaries, Inventory

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keep-

keepers of our Sovereign Lord the King at Paris here undersigned, transferred themselves to the said Castle, to the appartement of his Eminence, where they found the said Lord Cardinal Duke a bed, sick in body, but sound in mind, memory, and understanding (as it appeared to them, who said, declared, and acknowledged, that all his goods, moveable, & immoveable, of what nature or quality soever they were, or where ever they were scituated or remaining, and in whatsoever they consisted, without exception or reserve, did come and proceed from the Liberality and Magnificence of his Majesty: For which reason he believed he could not do better
then

then by remitting (as he doth by
these presents remit and return)
into his Majesties hands, all his
said goods, moveable and im-
moveable, and all other gene-
rally whatsoever, of what ever
nature or quality they may be,
& where ever being or remain-
ing, and in whatever they may
consist, without any exception or
reserve: the which present Decla-
ration and delivery his Eminence
doth make in favour of his Ma-
jesty by Donation and Gift of
death, Testamentary disposition,
or any other way in the best
form and manner it can or ought
to be made; willing that his Ma-
jesty should do remain seized of
all the said goods, from the day of
the decease of his Eminence, who

hopeth that his Majesty will have the goodnes and bounty to dispose of the said Goods according to the intentions and designations of his Eminence, which his Majesty was pleased to receive from his Mouth ; Leaving to his Majestie nevertheless full and frank liberty of the said disposition, as it shall seem good to him, as the Lord and Master of all the said Goods, which to that very purpose he hath given and bequeathed by these presents to his Majesty. This was done and said by his Eminence to the above-said Notaries, and by one of them, the other being present read and read again to him in the chamber of his Eminence as-
pecting the Tower of the dungeon
the

Cardinal Mazarine.

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the day and year abovesaid and signed by the said Lord the very minute of these Presents.

The same day the date of these presents, at the Commandment of the most Illustrious and most Eminent my Lord Cardinal *Julius Mazarini* Duke of Nivernois, &c. The Notaries Inventory Keepers for his Majesty, &c. being arrived at his Eminences chamber in the Castle of *Vincennes*, found the said Lord Cardinal Duke, a bed sick, in body, &c. as before, who said unto them, that the length and tediousness of his sickness, the uncertainty of life, and the necessity of death had obliged him to think of making and ordaining his last Will and Testament,

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which

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which he now made and nominated to the abovesaid Notaries as hereafter followeth.

First of all, He thanks the Author of all good things, that he gave him his Birth in the Profession of the Catholick Religion which he acknowledgeth to be the sole, true, and only way of salvation.

He thanketh the same Divine goodness, for all those Favours which it hath been pleased to bestow upon him during the whole course of his life, and particularly for raising him to one of the most Eminent Dignities of the Church among an infinite number of many others of greater merit, beseeching the Divine Goodness; that the said Elevation turn not to
his

his confusion, for not having profitably enough employed those Talents which It hath been pleased to give him; for which he craves pardon from the bottom of his heart of the Divine Majesty, to whom he acknowledgeth himself guilty, but hopeth for forgiveness by the merit of the precious blood of Jesus Christ shed for our Redemption.

After his thanksgiving to God as the Author and Beginning of all good things, he judgeth, it will be no derogation to his Glory to testify also (with disproportion nevertheless of the Creatures to the Creatour) those acknowledgements he owes to his good Masters whom God hath given him.

And first to the King deceased of glorious memory, who after his having called him to his service, and employed his instances and nomination to the promoting him to the dignity of a Cardinal, conferred on him the inestimable Honor of making him Godfather to the King now reigning, and in fine to judge him worthy of the Administration of his most important affairs, & to substitute him in the place (vacated by death) of one of the greatest, most glorious, and most sufficient able Ministers of State, [Cardinal *Richleiu*] that ever *France* had.

To the Queen Mother, whose goodness was pleased to continue him in the same Administration during her Regency, of which

which with truth he can say, that the incredible firmnesse and constancy of her mind, hath saved the State from one of the greatest dangers it ever underwent.

To the King, who having approved the choice made of his person by the King his Father deceased and by the Queen his Mother, hath pleased to continue to him the same Honour, and to make him partaker of those blessings which Heaven hath abundantly powred down upon his Sacred person, by those glorious and advantagious successes, which it hath given to his endeavours since his Majesties advancement to the Crown; by that calm and repose which it hath Established within his Kingdoms, soon after his Majority.

As

As also by the glorious peace which his Majesty hath since afforded to the Christian world no less by the respect, renown and glory of his Name, then by his Mediation which all the Princes and Potentates engaged in War have besought and held in estimation and Reverence: so that it may be truly said that since a 1000 years, Christianity hath not joyed of such a tranquillity as this at present, by the endeavours and Authority of the King.

And as in all these great successes it hath pleased God to make use of such a feeble and weak Minister of his will and pleasure and the orders of the King; by so much the more he ought to abase himself before the face of
the

the Divine Majesty, and to acknowledge his real unworthiness and how little he was capable of himself to serve as an Instrument to such great things without His particular assistance. The Principal satisfaction which his Eminence hoped for after the conclusion of those great works, and the return of their Majesties to *Paris*, was in a diligent application of all his care and pains to effect incessantly the Execution of his Majesties good intentions of re-establishing Order in the general Administration throughout the Kingdom, where many abuses were encreased and raigned by the length of the War, the which, Prudence was obliged to Tolerate or was not suffered to repress
for

for fear of some troublesome intestine Commotion, while there was a necessity of sustaining the forrain Hostile Impressions and effects of a Power most considerable. But God not being pleased after so many other, to grant him this last satisfaction which he had purposed to himself; and having visited him with a long and troublesome disease which took away from Him all means of applying himself as was requisite to an Affayr of that Importance for the Weal of the State, and the Profit of the Kings Subjects: He comforts himself in the thoughts and certain Hopes he cherisheth, that His Majesty having taken such a Resolution, by his weak Counsels; will maintain it, by
his

his Wisdom and his Goodness ~~al-~~
together Royal.

His Eminence finds himself further obliged to say, that nothing hath given him more displeasure in the Course of his Disease, then his disability of endeavouring a considerable alleviation and mitigation of those over-pressures and surcharges which the People have suffered: who having testified their zeal and their obedience by those great succours and supplies which they have given the King on all occasions during a VVar of 25 years: He no way doubteth but that his Majesty will take a particular care of performing those good intentions of which he hath discoursed with him, by the motives

tures of that tenderness which he hath for his people, and to excite them also to be equally and mutually ready to supply him in all pressing occasions.

For Conclusion, Their Majesties having recompensed his mean services which he hath endeavoured to performe to them, by a Magnificence worthy of their mind and Royal greatnes; He finds himself obliged to give testimony thereof to the Publick, and that the world may know, that if he hath served them with all Fidelity, they have recompensed his services, not only beyond his hopes and desires, but also beyond all he could imagine: to the end that this great example of their Liberality in his person
may

may excite all their good Subjects to serve them with the same zeal and the same Fidelity which he hath endeavoured to do.

The said Lord Cardinal hath appointed his Sepulture, in the Chappel of the Colledge which he hath founded; and in the mean while he prayeth his Majesty that His Corps may be deposited in the St. Chappel of *Vincennes*.

The said Lord Cardinal confirmeth; and when it is or shall be needfull reiterates and doubles that gift made to the *Religious* the Theatines of St. *Anne* Royal.

He confirmeth also the Donation made to the Colledge of the four Nations and Academy
in

in pursuance of the contract
made and passed before *Notar-*
ies,

The said Lord Cardinal giveth
to the Hospital General the sum
of sixty thousand livres [60000 *li-*
ster.] besides the hundred thous-
and Livres which he gave to it be-
fore. He gives likewise and be-
queaths unto the Hostel *de Dieu,*
at *Paris* thirty thousand Livres.

The said Lord Cardinal Duke,
giveth and bequeaths to the Hos-
pital of the Incurable the sum of
twelve thousand liures for the
founding of two beds according
to the Reiglement or rules of the
said Hospital, the nomination
whereof shall belong to his suc-
cessors and descendants of the
name of *Mazarini.*

The

Cardinal Mazarine. 17

The said Lord Cardinal Duke giveth six years Alms, which he was used to give every year to several Convents of the City of *Paris*; He giveth likewise to the poor and beggars of the said City the sum of six thousand Livres.

The said Lord Cardinal Duke, giveth the sum of six hundred thousand Livres which is in the Hands of the Sieur du Pont St. Pierre at Lyons to be employed in making War against the Turks according to the Orders of his Majesty.

The said Lord Cardinal Duke giveth to the Sieur *de Fontenelle* his first Esquire the sum of twenty thousand livres. To the Sieur *Bernouin* the first Groom of his Chamber

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Chamber the sum of fifteen thousand liures; To the sieur *Pronty* his House-keeper the like sum.

The said Lord Cardinal Duke, giveth to all the rest of his Domesticks, that which shall be allowed them by a certain memorial which he will cause to be made.

The said Lord Cardinal Duke, giveth to Monsieur Cardinal *Antonio* all those sums which he oweth to him the said Cardinal Duke and which hath been lent him either by obligation, or his promise or otherwise, which he wills to be rendred back, discharging the sieur *Magarine* of all those sums which he may have given to the said Cardinal.

My

My Lord Cardinal having accomplished a Design of matching 18 of the largest Diamonds which could be found, giveth them to the Crown, desiring his Majesty to accept of them, and that they bear the name of *Mazarines*.

Giveth and bequeatheth also to the Crown all those pieces of Paintings which are at present within the the Library of his Eminence, and two suits of Tapestry, the one the *Fruits of War* the design of *Julius Romain* given to his Eminence since the Treaty of Peace, by the King of *Spain*, the other the *Rape of the Sabines* the design of *Raphael*: Most humbly thanking his Majesty for all his Bounties and Magnificences, and
for

for that not long since he hath caused to be given him fifteen hundred thousand liures upon the Treaty of the Neutrality of the *French* County, and the disposal of the Offices of the houses of the Queen and Monsieur, which reward amounts in all to three or four millions.

The said Lord Cardinal Duke having alwayes regarded Madam *Martinessi* whose Offices of Piety & charity are eminently known, hath incessantly procured the advancement of her Daughters by advantageous Alliances, having married the eldest with Monsieur the Duke of *Modena* one of the greatest Princes, and of the most Antient and Illustrious Houses of all *Italy*, and the second with
Mon-

Monſieur the Prince of *Conti*, Prince of the Blood Royal of *France*; and therefore no way doubting but that they will prefer his Interests before their Advancement; He giveth to Madam the Dutches of *Modena* the ſum of three hundred and fifty thousand liures, which ſhall be paid unto her by the Executors of his Testament hereafter named. More, three pence making part of eleven pence to receive of the ſalts of *Brouage*: more, half of the Rents upon the City of *Paris*, purchaſed by his Eminence of Monſieur *Charles Armand* at preſent Duke *Mazarini*.

He giveth and bequeaths to Madam the Princes of *Conti* the like

like summe of three hundred and
 fifty thousand liures, which shall
 be paid her by his Executors;
 more, the sum of thirty thousand
 liures to receive and take upon
 the Excise or Farnits of *Langue-*
dock; more, three pence making
 part of eleven pence to receive
 and take upon the said Salts of
Brouage; more, the other moiety
 of Rents upon the Town Hall of
 the City of *Paris*; more, the
 Compensation of the Rents of
 the Office of Surintendant for the
 House of the Queen Mother, a-
 mounting to two hundred thou-
 sand liures, which his Eminence
 hath purchased of *Madam* the
 Princess Palatine, & of which she
 is at present in possession; more,
 the suit of Tapestry Hangings
 with

with the story of Rehoboam.

He gives to the Lady *Mari-
nessi* Sister to his Eminence the
sum of eighteen thousand liures
of a rent for life payable at Rome
monthly by adv. m^{ce}; all upon
charge to her and the said Ladies
the Dutches of *Modena* and Prin-
cels of *Conti*, to renounce, and
quit claim to the succession of his
Eminence, and to all and such
rights which they may pretend
to the same: In default whereof
they shall forfeit their Legacies
abovesaid which shall return to
the Heires and Legatees Ge-
neral.

The said Lord Cardinal, in-
tends not that Monsieur the Mar-
quess of *Mancini* his Nephew
shall marry with any person what
soever

soever without the consent of the King; and in consideration thereof gives him the Peerage of *Nivernois* (or *Nevers*) and *Onziois*, with the appurtenances and dependances purchased by his Eminence of *Monseigneur* the Duke of *Mantua* by contract of the 11th of *July* 1659. with the Decrees obtained since free and quit of all Rights: More, two thirds of the Subsidies arising from the Actions of *Mortaine*, which may be changed for those of *Nevers*: More, four pence, part of the nineteen pence purchased of my Lord the Duke of *Ornanes* deceased: More, three pence part of eleven pence upon the Salts of *Bronage*: More, the sum of six hundred thousand liures in ready money

money, which shall be paid by the hands of the Executors of his Will hereafter named. All upon charge that the said Lord *Mancini* shall punctually comply with what is before enjoyned him towards his Majesty, and not otherwise; in default whereof he shall forfeit his Legacies abovesaid; and others that shall be made to him hereafter, shall be comprized in the Legacy General. And further upon charge, that the said Lord *Mancini* and all his Descendants Males or Femals, shall carry the Names and the Arms of *Mazarini* without joyning other names, or quartering other Arms therewith: And that the

C

Eldest

Eldest Son and Male Descendants of the said Marques *Mancini*, by perpetual and infinite representation from Male to Male, and from Eldest to Eldest, shall have and take by gradual and perpetual Substitution, all these things and sums above mentioned, given to him the said Marques *Mancini*; and in default of Issue male of his body, the Substitution shall belong to the eldest Daughter descendent of the male and to the male descendants for ever, observing alwayes the right of Eldest to eldest, upon condition that in every degree the eldest male, and every daughter that shall be called to the Substitution, shall

shall be tyed to take the Name and Arms of *Mazarini* as aboveſaid : And in default of descendants from the males, the Substitution ſhall belong to the eldeſt Daughter of the ſaid *Marqueſs Mancini*, and to her descendants Males and Females; and in default of Children of the eldeſt Daughter or her Descendants, to the ſecond third or other Daughters ſucceſſively and their Descendants, preferring alwayes the elder before the younger, and Sonnes to Daughters, as long as there ſhall be any Descendants of the ſaid Daughters, on the ſame conditions of taking the Arms and Names of *Mazarini Man-*

28. *The Testament of*
cini joyntly together. In case
of default of Issue by the said
Lord Marques *Mancini*, all the
abovesaid things and summes
above given and bequeathed
him, shall belong by the same
right of Substitution to the high
and mighty Lord *Armand*
Charles now Duke *Mazarini*,
and after him in his place to the
eldest of his Sons issued from
him, and the high and mighty
Lady *Hortense Mancini* his
Wife.

No person shall have benefit of
this Substitution, who shall be
an Ecclesiastick or Knight of
Malta, unless he shall have re-
nounced it before: the said
Lord Cardinal willing and de-
claring,

claring, that he who shall refuse to accept of the said Conditions, shall be deprived of all right thereunto, and that all shall return to the Legatee General.

The Lord Cardinal beseecheth his Majesty to receive the said Lord Marquess *Mancini* in survivency to the Government and Lieutenancy of the King in *Brouage* and *Rochel*, the profits whereof shall remain in the hands of the *Sieur Colbert*.

The said Lord Cardinal giveth unto Monsieur *Mancini* his Nephew the sum of 30 thousand liures to be imployed for payment of his debts; the said Lord Cardinal willeth and intend-

deth that the administration of the goods of the said Lord Marques *Mancini* remain in the hands of the *Sieur Colbert*, untill he shall have attained the age of majority.

The said Lords Executors may name a person to be Tutor to the said Marques *Mancini* under direction of the *Sieur Colbert*, who shall be obliged to give Caution and Security: and whilest the said Marques *Mancini* shall attain to the age of major, there shall be paid unto him the sum of thirty six thousand liures for every year, and if he marry with consent of the King, the sum of eighty thousand liures.

The

The said Lord Cardinal desiring to perpetuate the name of *Mancini* at *Rome*, makes and ordains the said Lord *Mancini* his Nephew, Legatee Universal, and Heir of all his Goods at *Rome*, willing that he be seized thereof from the day of his Decease, which goods shall remain substituted to the second Son of the said Sieur *Mancini*, and to the Children of the second, and of his male issue by a perpetual and infinite representation from male to male, and from eldest to eldest, and in default of male Issue of the second Son, to the third, and from the third to the fourth, and consequently so from male to male, & from

eldest to eldest. And in default of Issue male, the substitution shall belong to the eldest Daughter Descended of the male of the said second, third or fourth Son, and consequently to their Issue male for ever. And in default of Daughters Descendants of the males, the said Substitution shall pass to the eldest Daughter of the said Lord Marquess *Mancini* and to her Descendants, preferring alwayes the eldest to the youngest, and the Sons to the Daughters, as long as there shall be any Descendants of the said Daughters. All upon condition that he who shall be called to the Substitution, of
what-

whatever condition or degree he be, shall be obliged to dwell in the City of *Rome*, and to bear the sole Name & plain Arms of *Mancini*, without partying or quartering them with any others, and upon condition also, that if there be any Daughters of the males which are excluded by the males in a direct or collateral Line, the said Substituted shall be holden to give them Portions suitable to their quality.

In default of Posterity of the second third or other son and of the daughters of the said Lord Marquess *Mancini*, the Palace, moveables, Rights and other effects which are in the said City

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of *Rome* belonging to his Emi-
nence, shall appertain by the
same right of Substitution unto
the eldest son of the said Lord
Mazarini Mancini and to the
male Issue of the said eldest son,
and in default of the males to
the daughters and to their male
children from eldest to eldest, as
long as there shall be any male or
female issue of the said *Maza-*
rini Mancini or of his descen-
dants, on condition that the right
of Primogeniture be always ob-
served as above said. And if there
shall be but one of the said
House of *Mancini*, to whom the
Dutchy of *Nivernois* shall ap-
pertain by the same right of Sub-
stitution, and that the goods at
Rome

Rome shall belong to him likewise by the same right of Substitution; He shall be obliged to dwell in *France*. And if it shall to happen that the said Lord Marquess *Mancini* decease without issue, the said goods at *Rome* shall remain and belong to my Lord *Armand Charles Duke Mazarini* and his youngest descendants from male to male, and eldest to eldest: Observing always that *Mazarini* is Preferable before *Mancini*.

The said Lord Cardinal intreateth my Lord Cardinal *Mancini*, to take the Administration of the goods at *Rome*, and because they consist mostly in his Palace, and a number of
Offices

Offices & places *and the publick stock*, which may be put into money, he requesteth the said Cardinal if he thinks fit, to convert into the Purchase of some Land in the Ecclesiastical State, which shall carry the name of the Substitution.

The said Cardinal *Mancini* in case of Death, may appoint another to the said Administration, who nevertheless shall not sell nor engage any of the things above named; And if the *Sieur Mancini* be more then five and twenty years old at the death of the Lord Cardinal, he may name an Administrator, but not dispose of the said Goods which shall remain substituted as already said. Fur-

Further the said Lord Cardinal gives and bequeathes to the said Marquess *Mancini* the Tapistry of the Acts of the Apostles made in *Paris*, with the rich Furniture of green Velvet to be sent to *Rome* to Cardinal *Mancini*, which shall be part of the said substitution.

In lieu whereof, the said Marquess *Mancini* shall renounce the Rights which he may pretend to the succession of the said Lord Cardinal *Mazarini*, and if he fail to do so, he shall absolutely forfeit all his said Legacies, which shall return to the Legatee General.

The said Lord Cardinal giveth and bequeatheth to the eldest

eldest Son of my Lord Duke de *Mercoeur* and de *Ferie* his Spouse the Demefne of the Dutchy of *Anvergne*, the Demefne of *Languedock*, the third part of the Subsidy of the Election of *Mortaigne*, and the sum of three hundred thousand liures in money, which shall be employed towards the payment of the debts of the House of *Vendosme*.

As to the second Son of the said Duke de *Mercoeur*, the said Lord Cardinal prayeth him to be content with that which he hath procured him from his Majesty, on condition also that both of them renounce their Succession to his Eminence, and
all

all those Rights which they may pretend to by reason of these said Legacies, which in default of renunciation, shall be forfeited and returned to the Legatee general, even although the eldest shall make the said renunciation, if so be it be not done joyntly by the youngest.

The said Lord, &c. giveth and bequeatheth unto Madam the Countess of *Soissons*, besides the sum of three hundred thousand liures in money, the Subsidy or Imposition on the Election of *Vernueil*, and the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand liures, payed by his Eminence to Madam the Princesse Palatine for the purchase of the Office

Office of Surintendant in the House of the Queen for which she hath at present a Patent; on condition that the said Lady Countesse of Soissons do renounce any Claim or Title she may pretend to the succession of the said Lord Cardinal. In default whereof she shall forfeit her said Legacy, which shall return to the Legatee General.

The said Lord Cardinal giveth & bequeatheth to Damoiselle *Mary Mancini*; now married to the Constable *Colonna* all that which he hath assigned her for her portion, willing that she content her self with the part he hath given her, on condition she renounce all Claim
and

and Title to the Succession of his Eminence.

He gives and Bequeathes to *Damoiselle Anne Mary Mancini* the sum of six hundred thousand liures, which shall be paid to her, or put out at Interest by his Executors, they notwithstanding not to be responsible for the employ and profit thereof: on condition likewise that she renounce all Claim to the Succession, &c. otherwise to forfeit as aforesaid. *bind ed T*

The said Lord Cardinal nameth for Trustees and Governour of the said *Damoiselle Anne Mancini*, the Executors of his Will hereafter mentioned.

If there shall not be found
ready

ready money enough to discharge all those Legacies above mentioned, the said Lord Cardinal Willett that it shall be equally divided among the Legatees, penny for penny upon the liure, excepting the Legacy of Dame *Mary* and *Mary Anne Mancini*, who shall be paid in full, and which Legacies shall remain substituted to the Heirs of Dame *Mary*, and *Mary Anne Mancini*.

The said Lord Cardinal having alwayes had a most particular affection for learned men, continues to them during their life the Pensions he was accustomed to pay them, according to a catalogue or Memoyr which shall

Cardinal Mazarine. 4

shall be given in by *Sr. Colbert.*

The rest of all his said moveable Goods, Debts, Obligations, Rents, and other Effects whatsoever, in Lands of Inheritance or Custome, the said Lord Cardinal giveth and bequea-
theth to my Lord *Charles Armand* now Duke *Mazarini*, and the Lady *Hortense* his spouse, whom with his own mouth he appoints to be his Heires and Legatees General; they to defray his Funeral charges, and to accomplish his present Testament, declaring that he intends not to comprise within this general Legacy his Palace, his other Jewels, Rings, moveable and immoveable Goods,

Goods, Painting, Pictures, Vessels of Silver, with his Statues and Figures of Marble or Brass being within his Palace and his appartement in the *Louvre* and in *France*; nor his Governments, which he hath not disposed of, reserving to himself the disposition by *Codicil*, or otherwise as shall seem good unto him, on charge of the said Goods with a gradual, perpetual and everlasting Substitution, and nevertheless, all that which shall come and prove of this Legacy General, shall be in the nature of propriety to the said Lady Dutchesse *Mazarini*, the said Lord Cardinal barring in both the said Substitutions, as well in *France*

as in *Rome*, any alterations; but such as shall be permitted.

Forbidding likewise all distractions of quarter parts in the one and the other Substitution.

As to his Dispatches, Letters, Missives, Negotiations, Treaties and other Papers concerning the State, and Domestique affairs, in what place soever they are, nothing being more dear or precious to him; he humbly prays his Majesty that they may be put into the hands of the *Sieur Colbert*, without making any Inventory, and that the said *Colbert* dispose them in order, and if there be any difficulty, he may demand the clearing of it
of

of Monsir. the Bishop of *Freins* for the Affairs of *Rome*, and Mounſieur de *Lyonne* for the affairs of State, ſo to communicate them to the King, or to whom his Maieſty ſhall pleaſe to order them upon occaſion.

The ſaid Lord Cardinal not being able to give ſufficient Teſtimony of the fidelity of Mr. *Colbert* which he hath experienced for more then twelve years laſt paſt, doth approve all that hath been done by him to this preſent, and willeth that it be believed upon his bare word.

The ſaid Lord Cardinal willeth and intendeth (having been hindred by great Affairs from examining the Accompts of the
Sieur

Sieur *Picon* for some years as he was accustomed to do) that the said Accompts which shall be given of his house, be examined by the Sieur *Colbert*, and signed and firm'd by him alone.

The said Lord Cardinal most expressly forborbiddeth any Inventory or Description to be made of his moveable Goods or Effects, or of any Titles or Papers, and if the Legatees whether particular or general shall offer to demand them, His Will is, that they forfeit their Legacy, all which shall be vested in the person of the first Substitute, without that, that any disposition thereof may be declared penal or comminatory.

Furthermore

Furthermore the said Lord Cardinal entreateth his Majesty in case of contravention, to interpose his Authority, that his Will may be followed, and that the said Accompts and Papers may not be seen, nor Inventory, nor description made thereof, it being necessary to keep them secret for the interest of the State and many Families as well within as without the Realm. He prayeth also the Messieurs of the Parliament and other Judges to forbear here, not doubting but that they will prefer the Interests of State to that of particular mens.

The said Lord Cardinal giveth and bequeatheth to Don

Louis

Louis de Haro a rare piece of *Titian* representing *Flora*, by reason of the friendship which they have Contracted in the Treaty of Peace.

He giveth and bequeatheth to my Lord the Count of *Fuen-saldigne* a great Watch in a Gold Case.

And for the execution of the present Will and Testament, the said Lord Cardinal nameth my Lord the first President of Parliament my Lord *Fouquet* Counsellour of the King in all his Counsels, Procurator General of the Parliament, and Intendant of the Finances; My Lord *le Tellier* Counsellour of the King in all his Counsels, Se-

D

cretary

cretary of State ; My Lord the Bishop of *Freins*, and Monsieur *Colbert* Counsellour of the King in his Counsels, and Intendant of the Houses & *Finances* of his Eminence, whom he intreateth not to suffer any Inventory to be made of his moveables, or papers, nothing being more necessary to be kept then secrecy ; and to acknowledge in some manner the pains which they shall take in the Execution of his present Testament ; He gives and bequeathes the sum of forty thousand liures in money, or in goods at their choice to be equally divided among them. The said Lord Cardinal willeth and ordaineth that if death

death, or any other considerable hinderance shall happen to any of them, the Survivors shall name such others as they shall chuse, to supply the places of the deceased, willing that the number be compleat.

He giveth and bequeatheth to each of his three Secretaries a Diamant of four thousand li-vres, beseeching his Majesty to protect them, and to continue them their Assignments.

He giveth and bequeatheth to the building the Parish Church of St. *Enstache* the sum of six thousand liures.

He gives and bequeathes to the St. Chappel of *Bois de Vincennes* the sum of ten thousand

D 2 liures

liures on condition they cause to be said and celebrated every year on the day of the decease of his Eminence, an Anniversarie for the Repose and weal of his Soul.

My Lord the Cardinal declares, that whereas he had left all his goods to the King by his Will of the third of the present moneth, and that his Intention was alwayes such, that his Majesty should dispose of them as he pleased, and that now the King was pleased to testifie to him that his Majesty desired he should dispose of his own goods ; He had therefore caused this present Will to be made which was so said, and named
one

one word after another to the
abovesaid *Notaries* by his Emi-
nence, and read and repeated
to him by one of them, the o-
ther being present, in the Cham-
ber of his Eminence before de-
clared, one thousand six hun-
dred sixty and one, the sixth day
of *March*, and signed by his
Eminence.

D ; The

THE
CODICILL
ANNEXED.

TO day the sixth day of
March one thousand six
hundred and sixty one, after-
noon, at the commandement of
the most Illustrious and most
Eminent the Lord Cardinal
Duke *Mazarini* the Notaryes
Inventory Keepers, &c. as be-
fore found the said Lord Cardi-
nal a bed sick in Body, but of
sound mind and understanding,
as it appeared to them, who
having caused the Will and Te-
stament

stament by him made to be shewed him again, and adding thereunto,

Gives and bequeathes the sum of seventy thousand liures which he wills to be distributed to his Officers, according to their Rank and Seniority of their services by the Executors of his Will, without any of their complaining against that which shall be given them by the said Executors, on pain of forfeiture of each (their) part, which in this Case shall be distributed among other the said Officers within the said 70000. livres, besides the sums bequeathed by him to the Sieurs de Fontenelle, Bernouin and Pronti, who may not pre-

tend to the said sum of seventy thousand liures.

He gives and bequeathes to Madam de *Revel* Governess of the Ladies *Mancini* his Neices the sum of thirty thousand liures as a reward for those paines she hath taken with them.

He gives and bequeathes to the Sieur de *Gaumont* Advocate to the Parliament, besides his other Assignments, the sum of twelve thousand liures.

He gives and bequeathes to Monsieur *Colbert* Intendant of the houses and Finances of his Eminence, the house where at present he dwells, adjoyning to the Palace of his Eminence.

As concerning the Palace of
his

his Eminence, Appurtenances, and Dependencies, Statues and Figures therein, being others then those before specified, he gives and bequeathes them by Moity to the said Lord Duke *Mazarini* and Marquess *Mancini*, to be equally divided between them; the said Lord Cardinal willing that the Choyce of the Lots shall be given to my Lord Duke *Mazarini*: And the said Lord Cardinal Duke having reserved to himself by his Will, his Moveables, Jewels, Rings and other things, besides those which he hath disposed, wills, meaneth, and ordaineth that they be prized at the rate and sum of three hundred

and fixty thousand liures, which shall thus be distributed, *viz.* Six score thousand liures which he gives to the said Lord *Mazarini Mancini* of which sum, one half shall go to the Substitution, the other shall be the proper money of the said Seigneur *Mancini*: and the sum of forty thousand liures to every of the other his said Heires, on promise and condition that all and every of them do quit those claims they may have to the Succession of my said Lord Cardinal, which claimes they shall renounce in favour of my said Lord and Lady the Duke and Dutchesse *Mazarini*; who may also dispose of that part which

which shall fall to them of the said Palace and Appurtenances: but as to the Statues & Figures they shall remain in Substitution, as likewise shall the sum of six hundred thousand liures, which shall be taken upon the Estimate that shall be made of the Rings, Jewels, &c. which shall be divided; the which sum of six hundred thousand liures shall be in the nature of a Provenue for the said Lady Dutchesse *Mazarini*.

The said Lord Cardinal more expressly prohibiteth any Inventory to be made of his goods and papers upon the Penalties imposed by his last Testament,

Giveth

Giveth and bequeatheth unto Cardinal *Sachetti* the Tapestry hangings of D'esnee.

The said Lord Cardinal giveth unto my Lord Cardinal *Albis* the Hangings of Tapestry of *Verduire* of *Brussels*, hanging at present in the Appartement of his Eminence at the *Louvre*.

He gives and bequeathes unto Sr. *Lezio Disnio* a Diamant Ring worth eight thousand liures.

To Sr *Paul Manarani* a Carcanet of Diamants of one thousand Crowns.

Further, my Lord Cardinal having reason to gratifie the services of the Seieur *Lepidio Benedetti*,

nedicti, he prayeth his Majesty to be pleased to continue to him the Pension which he gives him at present.

This was done, said, and named to the Notaries, and by one of them, the other present read and repeated in the Chamber, the said day and year above said.

To day the sixth of *March* 1661, the King being at *Vincennes*, caused the last Will and Codicil of the Lord Cardinal to be shewed unto him; and having approved thereof, His Majesty renounced and quitted all that was done to his advantage by the said Cardinal the third of this Moneth, and wil-
leth

leth and intendeth that the said Will & Codicil shall take their plain and full effect, and that they be executed from point to point according to their Form and Tenour, His Majesty commanding for a testimony of his Will to dispatch this present Breviate, which he would sign with his own hand, and to be countersigned by me his Secretary of State and of his Commands and Finances.

To Day the seventh of March 1661, at the Commandment of the most Illustrious and Eminent my Lord Cardinal Duke Mazarini the Notaries *ut supra*, came to the Castle of Vincennes in a Chamber there, where they found

found the said Lord Cardinal a bed sick in body, but sound, &c. who said that he thanked God for the prolongation of his Disease, & for that by lengthening his days, he had given him more means to consider of his Salvation, hoping of the Divine goodness the remission of his sins, and that God would shew mercy to him; and that if he should desire any other further length of life, it should be only to employ it in those reflections which he ought to have upon those Favours he hath received of God and the King, and to sacrifice it wholly in the acknowledgement of so many benefits of which he judgeth himself altogether unworthy. The

The said Lord Cardinal approveth & confirmeth his Will and Codicil heretofore made, reiterating his Donations and Bequeastes made by him, and adding thereunto, most humbly beseecheth his Majesty to accept of two fair Cabinets.

He also humbly supplicates the Queen Mother to accept of a large Diamond of the Rose of *England* a large Diamond Brute weighing 14 Caracts, a Ruby Ring Caluchon perfect, 2 great Cabinets of the Peace and of the War, one Cabinet of Peace & war which came from *Rome*, thanking her for her Favours, and requesting her to vouchsafe her protection to his Nephewes and Neices. He

He gives and bequeathes to Monsieur the Duke of *Orleans* the only Brother of the King, sixty Marks of Gold, thirty and one Emeraulds, of which many are great, one of the fair Cabinets of Jasper brought from *Rome*, and the Tapestry Hangings of *Leander*, beseeching him to accept this small acknowledgement, and to accord his Protection to those of his House.

He giveth and bequeatheth unto my Lord the Cardinal of *Colonne* a great Watch of Gold which came from the Queen Mother Deceased, and is at present upon the Table of his Eminence.

He .

66 *The Testament of*

He giveth and bequeatheth unto Monsieur the Marshal of *Grammont* the sum of 100000 liures which he owes him by Obligation, and which he wil- leth to be rendred to him as paid and acquitted.

He gives and bequeathes un- to my Lord the first President a Bason with its Ewer, Vermilli- an and Gold made at *Augsburg*, or as much in value as he hath given him as Executor of his Testament.

He giveth and bequeathes unto Monsieur the Archbishop of *Armuzi* a great Watch in a Case of Gold.

My Lord the Cardinal refers himself to his Heirs and Lega-
tees

tees to give presents to his principal friends.

He gives to Monsieur de *Massat* Advocate in Parliament a Diamond of fifteen hundred liures.

He gives and bequeathes to Sr. *Poisson* his Apothecary four thousand liures.

To the Church of St. *Peter* and St. *Paul* at *Rome*, a Lamp of three thousand Crowns.

He gives another Lamp of the same price to the miraculous Crucifix of St. *Briget* at *Rome*.

He giveth and bequeatheth to the Church of St. *Roch* in St. *Honory's* street a Chalice of the sum of eighteen thousand liures.

He

He willeth and ordaineth that after the sharing of the Palace of his Eminence, together with the Statues and Figures, which shall be therein, and that the said Lord Duke *Mazarini* hath chosen the part which best likes him, that then it shall be lawfull to the said Marquess *Mancini* to take the sum of three hundred thousand liures for his part of the said Statues and Figures, which sum in the said Case the said Lord *Mazarini* shall be bound to pay him; for which payment all the said Statues and Figures shall be comprized in the said Substitution of the Legacy general, without comprizing neverthelesse the
Palace

Palace and Appurtenances, which shall remain in his disposition.

If the said Lord Marquesse *Mancini* receive the said sum of three hundred thousand liures, my Lord the Cardinal willeth and intendeth that it shall be employed in the purchase of a House fit to receive him, the which purchase shall not be made without the advice of Monsieur *Colbert*.

My Lord Cardinal giveth unto Madam the Princess *Colonna*, besides that which he hath assigned her, as abovesaid, by his Testament, the sum of 15 thousand liures as well for the buying her Horses, Carroach and Equi-

70 *The Testament of*

Equipage as for the expences of her voyage into *Italy*.

All which was so spoke and said to the said Notaries, and by one of them the other being present read and repeated Monday the seventh day of *March* about nine a clock in the morning the same year, 1661.

TO day the seventh day of *March* 1661. the King being at *Vincennes*, after the reading to his Majesty by *Francis le Foin* Notary, &c. of the Testament and Codicils made by my Lord Cardinal Duke *Mazarini*: His said Majesty divers times renounced and renounceth that made to his advantage

tage of the third of *March* instant, and Willeth and Ordaineth that the said Testament and Codicils be executed according to the Form and Tenour : at which said reading were present my Lord the Prince of *Conde*; by and at the request of Madam the Princesse of *Conti*, Monsieur the Duke of *Mercoeur*, Monsieur the Count of *Soissons*, the Sieurs, Duke and Dutchesse *Mazarini*, the Sieurs *Premier* President *Fouquet*, the Bishop of *Freins* and *Colbert* Executors of the Testament of my Lord the Cardinal, His Majesty commanding me for the the testifying his pleasure to dispatch the present bre-
viat,

72.

The Testamnt of

viat, which he hath signed with his own hand, and caused to be Counterfigned by me his Secretary of State, and of his Commands and Finances.

Signed

Le TELLIER.

SOME

SOME HISTORICAL
REMARQVES
OF THE
LIFE
Of the Famous
CARDINAL
MAZARINI



*London, Printed by Peter Lillicrap for
William Gilbertson at the Bible in
Guilt-Spur-Street, 1664.*



Some Historical
 R E M A R Q U E S
 O F T H E
 L I F E

of the Famous Cardinal

MAZARINI:

IT might pass for no great misadventure, (in imitation of Philosophers, and those Mathematicians who to describe the Globes and the

E 2

Govern-

76 *Some Remarques of*
Government of the Universe
have assigned Termes and
Names to the great and Princi-
pal Parts thereof) if in the Ele-
ments of Humane Policy which
hath ordered and disposed the
Affairs of Christendome, in its
Modern Administration, we
give to its chief *Motion* the
Name of *M A Z A R I N I*
whose Designes and Actions
were the Supreme *Intelligences*
the *Poles* and *Hinges* by which
so many wonderful *changes* and
vicissitudes have been *Rolled*
upon the World.

And he may properly be
also called that *Altern Lumi-
nary* which upon the setting of
the Glorious *Richelieu*, arose in
the

the *French Horizon*, and with *Universal Splendor* pierced into the most *Recondite* and *Abstruse* *Mysteries* and *Cabals* of *State*, and influenced and *Governed* their *Transactions*; Like the *Moons* *Opacous* *Body* his *Gleamings* and *Glitterings* and uncertain lights dazled the *Eyes* of the *World*, while his dark *Intrigues* were reserved and concealed in himself.

He was *Fate* it's self in a *Humane* *shape*, which dispensed *Events* and *favour'd* or *crossed* all *Counsels* and *Designes* according to his *Pleasure*; nothing *succeeded* without his *Concurring* *advice* and *assent*, and nothing *failed* with his *auspici-*

78 *Some Remarques of
ous Encouragement.* To so near a
resemblance herein, that he was
able to *clue* glorious and most
wonderful *Effects* through *dark*
Labyrinths of *Time* and *Adver-*
sity, and *appoint* the *hour* and
minute of their *Termination*.

He was a *dark*. *Lanthorn*
whose *Lucidations* discovered
all before him, and *concealed*
his own *Mysterious Practises*;
the *Oracle* of *State*, which no
Sword or *Wisdom* could re-
solve, He could turn the *Edges*
of the sharpest *Steel*, and blunt
the *Points* of the acuteſt *Wits*,
neither *Mars* nor *Mercury* could
prevail against Him.

In vain therefore it is to
think to give any competent
Cha-

Character of Him, who surmounted the capacity of the ablest Personages Christendome e're enjoyed, and who may be reckoned for one of the Wonders of the World.

As he may in some sort also be said to have been a Monarch himself, having governed *France* absolutely in the Regency and Minority of the Present King and Queen Mother in very difficult and perplexed Times, and yet he was but a stranger, and a new comer to that Court and Country in a very private condition, which His Fortune and Merit equalled after to the highest Advancements any Publique Minister ever attained. E 4 It's

It's true, he had an Excellent Master and Pattern the afore-said *Richlieu*, who doubled his Faculties upon him at his death, commending him to the King as he had done before to the Queen, as the only fit and able person to undertake His Affairs. The main Scope whereof was the Ruine of the House of *Austria*, and the Advancement of the *French* Greatness upon it, to an Universal Sovereignty.

And it will not be ungrateful I suppose to the Reader to shew the Parallel and Differences between these Eminent Statesmen, (the latter exactly treading in the steps of the Former,)

mer, without any ambitious Hope or design of expressing them in their due proportions, but only to serve an ordinary Curiosity.

Cardinal *Ricklieu* was born at *Paris*, and so a Native of that Kingdom, and of Noble Extraction, which rendred him to the observation of the Queen Mother, who took him into her service and preferred him to the Bishoprick of *Luzon*, where at her command he wrote a Book of Con'roversies, and Therafter to the King, who procured him a Cardinals Cap from the Pope (*Paul* the fifth, is reported upon viewring him to have said, *that he would one day*

22 *Some Remarques of*
wou'd prove the greatest cheat
in the World.) He highly merited his Preferments of the King, by his taking of *Rochel*, which caused such an obliging confident affection in the King towards him that he left the total direction of Affairs to him. But that Interest in the King was very ungratefully managed against the Queen Mother who raised Him, and all her Party or Dependants, the Queen he forced into a dishonourable and wandring Exile; and to rid himself of Her and the Intrigues against Him, He cut off the Marshall *Marillac's* head her great Favourite, and ruined all such of whom he had
any

any jealousy. He was beloved by the most zealous Protestants, and hated by the most zealous *Catholiques*, and never pardoned such as had offended against him. He gained the Dutchy of *Lourain* by fine policy, and sudden force intending to ruine the House of *Guisse*, the successors of *Charlemain*, in order to the same destructive Design upon the House of *Austria*, designing to have seized also the *Low Countries*, upon which bottomed the War with *Spain* in 1635. was begun and continued till his death.

He assisted the Duke of *Nevers* in his succession to the
Dutchy

74 *Some Remarques of*
Dutchy of *Mantua*, and made
an alliance with the *Swedes*
and the Protestant Princes;
and yet notwithstanding ruined
the *Hugonites* in *France*.

He was an enemy likewise to
the Princes of the Blood, espe-
cially the Count of *Soissons*,
who deserted the Kingdome
and joyned with the *Spaniard*;
His Party with him published
a *Manifesto* against the
Cardinals male administration,
yet he continued in the Kings
favour and firm assurance there-
of, and for attempts and under-
minings thereof by the perswa-
sions of the King to a peace, he
caused Monsieur le *Grand* and
De Thou, two Eminent Noble-
men

men to be beheaded at *Lions*; which last sanguinous Action loosned him from his former fixedness in his Masters breast, whose coldness towards him raised Damps in his own, which with other distempers fomented and fed by this, extinguished his life on the 4th of December 1642.

He was accused of having Embroyled *England*, to the end that it might be in no condition to hinder his seizing of the *Low Countries*, and this by most unjust and Maligne practises. (though varnished over with its like intermeddling in the businesse of *Roche*) and of setting all *Europe* in general

nal by the ears, though he cannot be deprived of the glory and praise of having done the Kingdom of *France* Superlative services though it were with the huge oppression of the poore people, he lived in great anxiety and fear, having perpetual apprehensions of the mischiefs he had done.

His death was not overmuch lamented, and such as had either feared him, or fled his persecution returned into *France*, and by the Kings Grace repossessed themselves of their Charges and Estates. He died wealthy and rich, seized of severall Governments and Offices and Titulado'd with Dignities and
Secular

Seeular Honours, leaving a Peerage and Dutchy to his Nephew Duke *Richleiu* now surviving; and was buried with a publique sumptuous Funeral a little before the death of *Lewis* the 17th which happened in the beginning of the year 1643. after he had declared the Queen, Regent, and recommended Cardinal *Mazarini* to her, who suffered no Eclipse or Diminution of Lustre in the clouded close setting of his Patron *Richleiu*.

And we shall now perceive this Apotype and Copy of this great Exemplar Cardinal *Mazarini* who was (as hath been objected to, and reported of, him.

him frequently) a *Sicilian* by birth, and so a Native Subject of the King of *Spain*, but took his Priesthood at *Rome* as did *Ricklein*, and by his good Fortune conducted to *France*, into which Court he cunningly insinuated himself, and gained the favour and knowledge of the Cardinal, who employed him in transacting his Affairs at *Rome*, and as his Envoy or Minister for that peculiar Negotiation; while he found it convenient to dispose of him for his better service, and prefer him to the Queen, as her Secretary, by which means he might fasten a sure Intelligencer of whatever should be contrived against Him

Him, and continue and cherish those good correspondencies between her Majesty and Himself.

And so true and faithful a Servant did he carry himself in that preferment, and so prudently and wisely for himself, that he preserved the *entire* favour of their Majesties and the Cardinal, without any suspicion of a partial study in things of a nice and dubious adherence.

For as he had by his Birth the disadvantage of Alliance and Interest, so had he the unobserved unbusied and serene way of beneficencing and engaging the means to his Grandeur which he saw designed for him
by

90 *Some Remarques of*
by so Potent and concerned In-
ductions to the secrets of the
Government ; so that there
was little odds between the
Locality of their Extractions
but what ambitious Envy a-
gainst the one, and contemp-
tuous Hatred against the other
ineffectually signified.

By the aforesaid direction of
the King at his decease he now
managed the State, and in pro-
secution of *Richleins* Design,
(Sacrated to him by the Merit
of his Advancement) resumed
the next Summers Expedition
of 1643. with more violent
Effects, the tediousness of the
former having wearied *Lewis*
the 14th of his life.

The

The first signal Action of his Administration was the reliefe of *Rocroy*, which Don *Francisco de Mello* a Portuguese (then Governour after the death of the Cardinal Infanta of the *Low Countries* under the *Spanish* obedience) went to besiege with a gallant Army, but having declared the Duke of *Albuquerque* (a Portuguese likeness) General of the Horse, who was a very young man and raw Souldier, the Officers took so much offence thereat, that they quarrelled themselves into a discomfiture so that all their Foot were presently worsted and defeated by the Duke of *Anguien* now Prince of *Conde*

a person that couldnot, would not be debarred from Military employment, and was suffered to run his venturous fate in this service for otherguesse effects then a braving Experience, which after wards threatned the Fortunes of this Great Cardinal.

This Victory was very great and most opportune to ingratiate His Administration with the people which voyced up likewise his favourite, General or Marshall *Gassion* a Protestant besides, who after took in *Theonville*. Of whom further.

This successe was also the more officious to him for that it removed the said *Francisco de Mello* from the government
of

of the low Countries, the Mar-
quis *Castel-Rodrigo* being
substituted thereto, till the arri-
val of the Arch-Duke *Leopold*
from *Germany*, as if Fortune in-
timated that other Ministers of
State were inferiour to his Emi-
nence, and could not consist nor
stand with his insuperable Poli-
cy and felicity of Government.

His aims were no less upon *Ger-
many* pursuing the old League
with the *Swedes*, then on *Flan-
ders*, though with different suc-
cesse. For the remainders of the
Duke of *Saxon Weymars* Army
being recruited and reinforced
by the French, marched towards
Bavaria, intending to swallow
that Dutchy, but here fortune
fal-

faltered, for the Duke of *Lorain* and *John de Wert* accompanied by the Baron of *Mercy* the *Bavarian* General, so rudely accosted them, that the French lost 400 Officers and of them the gallant Marshal *Guebriana*, and 6000 Souldiers, and with speed were forced to return to the Rhine

These 2 Battles of *Rocroy* and *Dutling* within so short a space of 6 Months were almost as signal as any in the *Swedish* or *Flandrian* War, and made the world suppose to the Cardinals advantage, that he would direct and govern the Armes of *France* in their own natural way of sudden, and sprightly resolution

lution, and push at a speedy conquest and Decision.

The prudent Cardinal knowing how the pleasure of this Victory might transport the Duke of *Lorraine*, having highly vindicated and revenged himself of the *French* affronts (to feed the humors thereof, and charm the opportunities of this success) proposed a Treaty with the said Duke now as more facile to an accomodation, since he stood upon as æquall if not higher ground: but the Duke being slur'd before by Cardinal *Richlieu* upon the same account at his last journey to *Paris* by the like offers would not venture another
Flam

Flam, but fell into the low countries to winter quarters & gave the Cardinal leave to undertake another Composure.

And that was between the King of *England* and the members at *Westminster* by the outward solemn Embassy of Prince *Harcourt* and as well entertained by them as intended by him; (the Members quarrelling at his Credentials as not amply and in form directed to them, and affronting him by a search and seizure of his papers as he was going to *Oxford*) for he bound himself up to the Dictates and Methods of Cardinal *Richleiu*, which was by any means to continue our divisions;

sions; and the effect of this splendid *whither-go-ye* manifested no more, when the said Prince *Harcourt*, departe hence, without so much as one praliminary or word treated of toward an agreement.

And as his averseness to the *English* Nation was meerly Politique & hardly discovered in him, so had he a natural dislike of and Antipathy to the *Scot*, easily to be observed; varying and counterchanging the Interest of *France* which thitherto had maintained an indissoluble League and Amity with *Scotland*; whether prompted to it by his Generosity a vertue

relucient enough in him which

F

ab-

abhorred their disloyal practices, or from a vile contempt of their Condition, and the dictates of Prudence which disoblighd any confidence in that Nation, (as they then went in the worlds Repute) is not determinable.

But most certain it is that some grounded radicated pique and quarrel he had against that people, for that the Immortal Marquesse of *Montross* of Famous Memory was put by his Command of that Kings Guard which had been promised him, meerly by this Cardinal, although he brought with him the greatest Merit that Loyalty, Conduct and Courage did ever lay claim to.

As

As little indulgent he was indeed to the admission of any stranger into places of Trust, no not his own Countrymen of *Italy*,asknowing one was enough and thought by the Princes of the Blood and the Nobility to be too many, serving himself altogether of *Frenchmen*,except for Forrain Intelligence, for which he had Emissaries and Pensionary's of all Nations.

And now we will return to some other Passages of his Administration as to the War he maintained yet with the Emperour and King of *Spain* in the year 1646. when the Duke of *Orleans* was *Generalissimo*, (the Cardinal studying to busie the

Princes of the Blood in Military Actions, out of the Kingdome) and the aforesaid Duke of *Anguien* his Lieutenant General.

That years greatest Campaigna fell upon *Flanders* where a Decision of the quarrel for those Provinces was resolved upon, by taking the chiefeſt Towns of Importance in the Heart of the Country, which would give the *Spaniard* a mortal blow; having prepared for it, by many ſucceſſes to the *Hollanders* as well as the ſelves the year before: for that the *Spaniards* loſſe of *Graveling* and the *Saſſe* of *Gaunt*, the two main Frontier Defences both ways, laid the
Coun-

Country open to an intire Conquest.

Courtrack was first taken within twenty miles of *Gaunt*, but victuals growing scant, by the multitude of such an Army, they retreated towards the Seaside to be supplied by the *Hollander* and took in *Berghen St. Wynox* by *Dunkirk*, besieged *Mardike* surprized from them the Winter before, but lost many gallant brave persons of the *French* Nobility, and some four thousand men before it, and yet could not carry it till *Van-trump* with his *Dutch* Fleet blockt them up by Sea.

Dunkirk and *Fuernes* followed the same Fortune, so that nothing

thing was thought now able to withstand the progress of the *French Armies* to *Antwerp*, which the Cardinal by earnest expresses and instances desired the Prince of *Orange* to besiege promising him 6000 Men to his assistance; but the Dutch jealous of the *French* for former Reasons, and suspecting the Cardinals reaches, and not willing to spoyle the Trade of *Amsterdam* which must return again to *Antwerp*, would by no means approve of the design.

Nevertheless the Prince of *Aurange* (Marshall *Gassion* and *Rantzau* having driven back *Piccolomini* the Emperours General and secured the passage
by

by the Channel between *Gaunt* and *Bruges*) came with his Army and complemented the Duke of *Orleans* with a visit, and returned with booty and plunder into the Land of *Wasse* and there took in *Hulst* in *October* the last admirable felicity of that great Captain.

So successful were the endeavours of this great Cardinal, that no doubt was made of reducing the Countries which *France* pretended to have been wrested from her some ages before, and so accomplish a total Sovereignty over all *Belgia* in process of time; when the Prince of *Aurange* the great wheel of the *Holland* War, by

104 *Some Remarques of*
the insinuations and perswasions of the right honourable *George Lord Goring* Earl of *Norwich* deceased, was at last induced to hearken to an accommodation, which having been laboured at *Munster* by Deputies of all the concerned Princes and the Arbitrators, was in 1648. by that Princes single Condescension (such a command had his Fortune upon Christendome) concluded and ratified on *January* the 8th and the *French* left to stand upon their own legs (after many instances made to the Contrary by *Monsieur de Servient* the *French* Ambassadour at the *Hague* to no purpose) the *Swedes*
and

and *Hollanders* returning to their repose after a most tedious War which the Ambitious Cardinal preferred before a most just honourable and necessary Peace for the impoverished Subjects of *France*.

Notwithstanding he obtained by this *Munster* Treaty from the Emperour in satisfaction of his charge and expence in the *Swedish* War, the strong Town of *Brisack* and most part of *Alsatia*, bordering upon *Lorain*, no small addittament of Territory, besides the security thereby of his conquests in *Lorain*; and his rights in the 3 Bishopricks of *Metz*, *Thoul* and *Verdun*.

Maintaining and keeping al-

106 *Some Remarques of*
so Portolongone and Piombino
in Italy taken by his Arms un-
der the Conduct of Prince *Tho-*
maso, as also his Conquests in
Catalonia, where the War was
continued with various success
under the several Commands of
Marshal de Motte, The Prince
de Harcourt, *de Conde*, and Mar-
shal de Schomberg, to the con-
tinuance of the *Catalonians* in
their revolt.

He retained likewise what he
gained in *Flanders*, with a re-
solution to improve the *French*
Flower de Lyzes in that Coun-
try, where they had formerly
flourished, looking with an e-
vil eye upon the *Dutch* for a-
bandoning their *League*, and
evil

evi'-intreating of their Subjects in their Trade and Navigation, which showed how much he was displeased with this peace, which he foresee would breed ill humors in the State, and some envious designs against his Person and Authority therein.

The said year 1648. on the 29th of *August* he was fortunated with another Victory at *Lens* in *Artoys* against the Arch-Duke *Leopold* gained by the valour but allayed by the death of the gallant Marshal *Gassion*, slain with a bullet (as most men thought) treacherously by some great person near him, who shall be nameless.

This

This noble Captain was a Confident of the Cardinals, and proved a greater losse to him then was at present imagined, but his sagacity and prudence seasonably provided himself with another *Martialist*.

Hitherto the Cardinal had carried all things evenly without any intestine Commotions or open disturbances, & to his great Reputation and Honour: but the influence of the late general peace which stilled and dulled the minds of most men, like a compressed heavy vapour broke out into a violent Earthquake at home, and gave the *Spaniard* leave to respire after a war on both sides of his Provinces for
thir-

thirteen years together, but belaid this great Agent of Christendom with very importunate sollicitudes.

Some Cabal now on foot against him cherish'd by the Princes of the Blood, and managed chiefly by the Prince of *Conde*, had obliged him by the Queen Regents Order in September 1648. to commit the *Messeieurs de Brussels de Charton* and de *Blanckmesnel* Presidents of the Parliament, whom the people much respected and look't upon as Patriots, to the *Bastile* of *Paris*, whereupon they began to cry Alarum and ran in Herds down

down to the Palace Royal (in the nature and to the Event of our unhappy Tumults in 1640) requiring the Liberty of the said Gentlemen: the Shops were shut up, the Chains made fast, and all the approaches barricado'd, so that *Paris* seemed to be in more disorder now, and the danger greater then that which happened in the Reign of *Henry* the 2^d nor did the uproar cease till the Queen was constrained to release them. And so the discontent was for a while husht up, being a forerunner to greater mischiefs, and a seeming calm cast upon the surface of the Kingdom, while
it

it violently laboured for a free Vent through the turbulent blood of the Princes.

Which happened on the 28 of *December* in their Chriltmas time 1649. when in the Evening the Queen, the King and Duke of *Anjou* with the Cardinal departed from *Paris*; which secret Retreat gave the *Parisians* another Alarum, for imagining that the Queen would revenge her self of the former commotion, they took up Arms again with as much Heat as they had done before, and raised their respective Militia's and Forces under the Command of the Dukes de *Elbeuf*, *Beaufort*, *Bouillon* and the Marshal de la
Motte

Motte, their chief General being the Prince of *Conty*.

The Queen Regent and King raised Forces also, there flocking to him many from all parts to reduce the *Parisians* to reason, he had already seized upon the Approaches, and some hot Skirmishes were made in one, whereof the Duke of *Rohan* was slain; he pretended to be the Son and Heir of that most Famous Souldier and Scholar the Duke of *Rohan* the Head of the Protestant League.

By this means the King possessed himself of *St. Dennis*, *Meredon*, *Corbett*, and *Lagny* near the City, who fearing the due punishment of their disloyalty,

alty, and the revenges of the Cardinal and animated by their Leaders, & the Nobility, invited the Archduke *Leopold* to their assistance, declaring their intolerable burdens under the pressures of a tedious War, and the oppressions of the said Cardinal.

Upon this invitation the Archduke advanced, and to facilitate his Design caressed the Country as he passed, suffering not the least spoil to be committed upon their Goods or Cattel, but by the advice of the Duke of *Lorain*, he prudently retired and prevented the stops of his return, remembering that of
Curtius,

114 *Some Remarques of*
Curtius, Gratiarum actiones
apud hostes supervacaneas esse
— aut prorsus nullas, That the
thanks of an Enemy are alto-
gether vain and unprofitable,
or not to be expected or rely-
ed on.

For the wise Cardinal to di-
vert this storm which would
shiver Him if he met and with-
stood it singly, vailed the Kings
and Queens Authority to this
Exigence, Counselling the
Queen to conclude with the
Princes without any delay;
which advice was suddenly ex-
ecuted, and thereby the Arch-
Duke having lost 2000. Horse
for want of forrage and by the
celerity of his expedition, was yet
fain

fain to make more hast out of the Kingdome then he did into it, although he had saved *Paris* from a very forward Ruine.

By this Agreement the Citizens of *Paris* were pardoned and restored to all their Priviledges and Franchises and the Army of the King and his mutineers dispatcht under the Prince *de Harcourt* to make an in-road into *Flanders*, who coming before *Cambray* were content to dislodge at the approach of the Arch Duke, whose Leivtenant General the Marquess *d'fondrate* took in *Ypres* after a gallant defence made by the *French*, while *Harcourt* took *Conde* and laid wast the
Conntry

Country of *Henault* and part of *Erabant* to the fright of the City of *Brussels* it self.

This was one of the finest extricating *fineries* he manifested in so sudden & hazardous an emergence which else would have sunk him immediatly, and the Kingdome together; no small advantage of this occurrence that it complicated the Monarchy of *France* with his particular Fate, and showed that its glory and safety were redevable to his single Concern.

The Cardinal well knew where those *Arrows* were forged, and therefore having so triumphantly and nimbly surmounted this shock & encounter

ter, he used the like diligence to be before hand with his Enemies for the future, and here-upon the Princes of *Conde* and *Conti*, next Princes of the bloud Royal after the Duke of *Orleans* together with the Duke of *Longueville* their brother in law and the Duke of *Beaufort*, were upon a sudden made prisoners in the Castle of *Vincennes*, with severall of their servants secured and removed from them; this happened in 1650.

The Princess of *Conde* retired her self to *Eourdeux* (where the Duke of *Bouillon* & many Lords came to her) who for the hatred they bore the Cardinal and the Duke of *Espernon*,
who

118 *Some Remarques of*
who stuck fast to the King, were
welcomed by her and the
Town, as well as the Viscount
Marshal *Turenne* upon the same
account at *Brussels*.

The Dutchesse of *Longueville*
got aboard in a Vessel which
lay off before the Haven of
Deip, and thence passed to *Hol-*
land, and so to *Luxenburgh* to
communicate intelligence and
make a streight Allyance with
the Arch Duke.

This was a potent Combina-
tion, wherein most of the great
men of the Kingdome, with the
generality of the people were
engaged against the Cardinal
and which would have ruined
the greatest Minister *Europe* ever
had

had, were it not that his wisdom and policy were paramount and above the reach of Fortune, which had little to do with his Felicities.

First therefore the King published a Manifest concerning the detention of the Princes, to give Satisfaction to the world of the justice and necessity thereof, the cheif points of which declaration were the Prince of *Conde's* too great power and exorbitant Ambition, that had proceeded so far as to invade the royal Pre-rogative.

In answer to this the Marshal of *Turenne* being in *Stenay* (and having agreed with the Arch-Duke for the manage of the
War

war) beat his drums and lifted forces, declaring with the said Arch Duke, that neither Party would lay down their Arms till the Princes were released, the Duke of *Lorain* restored to his Estate, the Cardinal banished, & a firm peace concluded between both Crowns; but the Cardinals Dexterity and diligence baffled all these designments, and turned their Resolutions into prayers and intreaties for most of the same things at his own hands.

The Parliament of *Bordeaux* also renewed the Order and Arrest given against the Marquess de *Ancre*, the Favourite of the former Queen Mother

ther, whereby it was declared
that no Stranger (by reason of
his Enormous Administration)
should ever have thereafter the
great Ministry and Intendency
of the Kingdom.

The Marshal *Turenne* with
the Arch-Duke attacked *Gwise*
and notwithstanding terms and
propositions of Peace publique
and private, resolved to prose-
cute the war, while the King
seizeth upon the Princes Go-
vernments and places of
strength in *Normandy*, and final-
ly by the Artifices of the Cardi-
nal and the power of the Duke
of *Espernon*, possesseth himself
G of

122 *Some Remarques of*
of *Bordeaux*, which danger-
ously threatned his Crown,
where he entred with triumph
and with the same returned to
his City of *Paris*.

And now the second time
had he quieted and laid the en-
vious Rage of his Enemies a-
gainst Him, when the Duke of
Orleans the Kings brother un-
dertook the Princes Interces-
sion and Vindication, which he
procured to be decreed by
the Parliament of *Paris*, who in
a body came and presented
their Arrest in favour of the said
Princes, to the Queen; which
Authoritative Reversement of
those proceedings and severe
restraint

restraint the Princes had suffered, with universal outcries against the Cardinal as the Author and Contriver of those injuries and other mischiefs to the Publique, by his continuance of the War and oppression of the people, now at last forced this able Pilot to abandon the Steerage of the State, and to consult for his security, which the liberty of the Princes dangerously threatned.

The Princes were set at liberty by Marshal *Grammont* who was Commanded to see it done, and made their entrance into *Paris* the sixth of *February*

when the Streets rung again with the noise of Live the King, Live the Princes, no *Mazarine*; every one accusing him of Exhausting the Revenue, &c. and of the mischiefs which embroiled the State, but he had plaid his Cards so, that they ceased not with his departure.

Nevertheless to Honest his Retreat and take off the dishonour of it, he got the King and Queen to give him their Conge or leave for this his retirement, giving his Enemies full swinge to act their Exorbitancies, without any Treasure to mitigate that acuteness the people must suffer under those necessities of mis-rule

mis-rule, while he had wherewithall to loosen their combination and divide their interests into Atomes, and so make his return infinitely more glorious, then his *Exit* was disgraceful.

His passage out of *France* was by *Peronne*, *Sedan* and *Dinant* where he staid some dayes, and thence to *Leige* or *Luyck* and so to *Bruel* to the Elector of *Colen* who received him according to his quality, he having refused the like offers of civility from the *Spaniards*. Yet such was the present hatred of him in *France*, that even those who shewed him any respect in his way to

G 3

this

126 *Some Remarques of*
this Exile, were informed a-
gainst as Enemies to the King
and their Country, most of the
Parliaments of *France* De-
creeing against Him.

And now returned the Mar-
shall of *Turenne*, the Count of
Grand Pre and the Dutchess of
Longueville, being welcomed
with their Troops, while the
Cardinal secretly listed men in
Lnckland for the Kings Ser-
vice, which now went very
backward in *Flanders*, for the
Marquess *Sfondrate* re-took
Fuernes and *Wynoxberg*; and
the Impositions and clamours
of the people were as great as
ever.

To

To raise these discontents to another Sedition and Rebellion, the Prince of *Conde* gave out a Rumour of another Design to seize him and his Brother, and so all things were put in the same hazard as before at the Cardinals departure, for though the Queen protested there was no such Design by an Express sent after him, which brought him back to *Paris* upon condition that Monsieur *Servient* and *le Tellier* should be discarded, as being the Cardinals Creatures; yet he returned to the same suspicious humour and hasted to *St. Maur* and thence to *Burdeaux*, which again

128 *Some Remarques of*
received and readily declared
for Him.

The King to prevent his
clavies and increase there (ha-
ving been newly declared
Major the 27th of *August* 1651
by the Chancellour of *France* in
Parliament as being fourteen
years of age) followed after him
to *Poytiers*, and seeing no reme-
dy but in the prudent Counsels
of the Cardinal, against this am-
bitious dissatisfaction of the
Princes, sent for Him to come
to them thither, which he ob-
eyed : and the Prince of *Conde*
dealt with the Archduke in like
manner ; *Mazarin* being now
declared Traytor, his Goods

to

821

Cardinal Mazarine. 129
to be Confiscate, his fine Librar-
y sold, and fifteen thousand
pound Sterling offered to any
body should bring him either
alive or dead: and at the same
time the Duke of Nemours with
Spanish Forces entred *Pi-
cardy*.

This Restitution of the Car-
dinal, was then one of the won-
derfullest Changes and Affairs
of Christendome, though it
were but an ordinary Effect of
his prudence which plainly fore-
see this glorious Event of his
secess and departure.

France that had leaned so
long upon his Shoulders, could

not chuse but misse her supporter, and unaccustomed to new Props, was in danger of an irrecoverable fall. Yet when he had *Sampsons* opportunity of pulling the stately Frame of Government upon the Head of his Enemies, who triumphed at his disgrace, the kindnesse of his Revenge rather strengthened the Fabrick and raised it higher.

Necessity that injures and insolently crosseth other men, officiously served His Fortune, *France* could not be safe without Him, the Engine of the Government was discomposed and in pieces, and none but his skilful

skilful Hand could set it right and in order, which he did suddenly and invisibly by securing the Kings Interest and Sovereignty, & dividing and perplexing the Princes, particularly by moderating and in some sort neutralizing the Duke of Orleans.

The main Intrigue whereof was the gayning the Marshall *Turenne* over to the Kings Party, who had constantly followed the Fortune of *Conde*, and appeared the Cardinals most avowed and formidable Enemy; but nothing it seems was insuperable or unfeasible to Him, who could reconcile
Con-

132 *Some Remarques of*
Contraries, and out-doe Na-
ture, with the Elixir of his
Brain.

So that the Princes were con-
strained to invite the Archduke
and Duke of *Lorain* to the other
Expedition for *Paris*, which
threatned the ruine of one of
the Parties; but such was the
favour of Fate towards this
her great Instrument and Agent
that she opportunely interposed
the Authority and Mediation
of our Sovereign the King of
Great *Britain* then at *Paris*,
which superseded the fierce and
sanguinous Resolutions of the
Princes, and saved the Cardi-
nal the Emergent Hazard of his

Fe-

Felicity. Which Courtesie how he requited, is one of the most Envious Enquiry's and the blackest darkelt passage of his whole Administration.

By the said Intercession the Duke of *Lorain*, with other satisfaction, retreated into *Flanders*, whither not long after perforce followed the Prince of *Conde* and his Partisans, and the King triumphantly entred *Paris* with the acceptable insinuations of his Grace and Pardon, solemnly thereafter published; Nothing was wanting to compleat the new settlement but the Duke of *Orlean's* (the Kings Uncles) presence at Court, now ab-

110 *Some Remarques of*
absenting and retiring himself
thence, which was one of the
difficuldest and nicest Punctilio
of State the Cardinal ever
met with.

Being thus again Culminant
and placed in his former Crb,
he resumed the War with fresh
vigour, and with two Eminent
Successes the taking of *Stenay*
whither he carried the King in
Person, and the Victory at *Ar-*
ras 1654. re-stated and reco-
vered the Honour of the Puif-
sance of *France*.

It will be unnecessary to
mention the Chain of Successes
which followed them in *Flan-*
ders, as it will be rudeness to
abrupt and disjoyn It with his
League

League with *Cromwel* and his Cunning destructive Design of *Jamaica* which he put into that Usurpers Head, because they press too near upon His Memory, and are every mans observation and publique Discourse.

But most certain it is, he joyed not our late Miraculous Re-stitution, nor did he foresee it at that Distance which timed and Governed all his other Consultations, for his Politiques were like *China Metal* prepared and refined by years; though upon the Emergent and sudden Crisis thereof, at the Death of *Oliver Cromwel* he Complemented Her

Her Majesty the Queen Mother, with the undoubted Hopes of Her Families Restauration; the Effect whereof settled such a Melancholy in his Creature Monsieur *Bourdeaux* *Neufville* the French Resident here, that he endured not to survive it

For a fit Conclusion; Nature favouring the fair & goodly Structure of his Glory, and in an obsequious compliance to his Fortune and Prudence with all other things had so humbly served and obeyed, prolonged his life (whose Lamp in a Sanguine Constitution the great drayner of the spirits, and ventilated

lated with so much Ayre of businessse was never thought of such a Continuance and Duration) till he had settled and Established that Kingdom in the greatest and potentest Condition the World ever saw it; and after he had restored to it a most glorious Peace, from a War of twenty seven years standing, and rendred his Prince the most Signal and incomparable Services, having annexed and Established on the Crown by the **GENERAL TREATY** in 1659. the Counties of *Roussillon*, *Haynault* and *Artoys* with other advantages and Dependencies.

Having

Having also lived to see the glorious Effects of his Tuition and Education of the present King; as if Nice and Curious Fortune scorned to exhibite and continue so rare a Masterpiece of Government to the World in vain; or that a Phenix should rise but out of his Ashes.

He was by Fate intended and designed for the Troubles and Dangers of *France*, to the Redresse whereof he was solely Competent, and they being Composed, His work was done, and He dyed when there was no need of His Life; If perhaps he prevented not some afterclaps of that Storm which impends

impends at present upon one of his greatest Confidents and Privadoe's, and Loures upon many other of His Dependants and Retayners.

Fortune was so much his Familiar that even his Pleasures and Vacancies were entertained by Her, His greatest recreation being Playe, or Gaming both at Dice and Cards, or any other Sports; at all which he was very lucky, and took great delight in success; but many times he did not owe it either to Chance or any Cunning but that of his Play-fellows Design, who knowing

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knowing his Winning and Thriving Humour, would play Booty against themselves; and by their Losse make great Advantage; For he that had a great Suit at Court or aymed at any High Preferment, had no readier way to effect his Business then by an Opportunity of playing with the Cardinal, to whom a losse of a thousand Pistols was worth a Bribe of ten thousand, and engaged him more easily and surely then any friends or other money whatsoever.

So that in Effect He lost by his Gaines, his indiscreet

creet Avarice being eluded by the tickling Vanity of Conquest, and the pleasing Ambition of a good Hit.

But it seemed to Him a kind of a more Noble Oppression to drayn Gentlemen of all their money (as it also famed his Generosity in recompensing them with Offices) alike to that he exercised over the Commonalty, without redress or mitigation during his whole Administration ; by which he heaped such vast sums of Money, computed by his Testament foregoing; and yet there is a report of twenty five thousand mil-

millions of Liures, which is two Millions and a halfe of pounds Sterling, to be yet concealed by his Heyres and Executors more then was any manner of way disposed of by Him.

And yet nevertheless His Death was not sung with the Dirges of revengeful Ribaldry as was his Predecessors *Richlien*, though he had more Potent and impotent Enemies.

At home he was reconciled (to view) with the Prince of *Conde*, who was willing to entertain his friendship, as he was likewise respected by the King of *Spain*, and *Don Louis de Haro*,

Haro: onely the Pope who alwayes took him for the great disturber of Christendom, and the sole Opposer of the general Peace (his own great design at first) the War giving him opportunity of railing and preferring his Confidents and pillaging the people, did now upon the Conclusion of it very much more suspect and Malign the Cardinal, first for taking the glory of that Affair to himself, and then designing a worse War upon the *Church* of which he was sensible some long time before the present Rupture and *Turkish* Invasion.

This

151
The Nativity of this great
States-man was pub-
lished by a Pretender to Astro-
logie in England, some nine
years since, but falsely : for the
Scheme thereof is no less then
nine Degrees in the *Medium*
Cæli, and seven in the Ascen-
dent, distant from the Truth;
as by this Correction following
appears,

(1.) In the thirty fourth
year of this Persons Age, he be-
gan to be greatly noted, and to
live in Favour of the greatest
Persons in the place he inhabi-
ted : he had the *Medium Cæli*
ad Trine Venus ; a fit Direction
to lay a Foundation for future
Honour.

H

(2.)

112
(2) In the year one thousand
six hundred and forty he began
to rise into great Favour at the
French Court, and this in the
moneth of November: The *Me-
dium Cæli* had but lately passed
the Sextile of *Jupiter* by Dire-
ction, and *Jupiter* in that
moneth upon the Ascendent at
Birth, and *Venus* upon the place
of Direction; both very emi-
nent Transits.

(3.) In the year one thou-
sand six hundred forty and
three, and forty one of his Age,
he had the Ascendent directed
ad Trine Sol, & Sextile Luna:
at which time the Nobility,
Gentry, Clergy, and Common-
nalty

nalty, so cryed him up, that he began to be, and indeed was, in greater request then the King; for the King was then but a Childe of five years old.

(4.) In the 49 and 50 years of his Age, he was de-vested of his Honor and Greatness for a time; and by the means of an enraged Nobility, &c. was banished, He had then the *Sun ad Conjunction Mars*, & *Luna ad Quartile Mars* by Direction; which should also have given him a very violent Fever: but I cannot inform my self thereof.

Lastly

Lastly, In the year 1660. in the Moneth *Febr.* he dyed: some say of a deep Melancholy, others of a Fever; the last is not without Reason, nor yet the first in a sense; therefore I believe he participated of both. The Ascendent was directed *ad Opposition*, *Mars*, and *Saturn* upon the *Opposition* of the *Moons* Radical place.

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